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Business Notices.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Each \$5 doubled within 30 days, loss impossible. Itasca City, adjoining beautiful Garden City and Crossroads. Rita Range—seven thousand building lots surrounding depot, hotel, library, post office, etc. Circulars of R. Wilson, Attorney, 335 Broadway, N.Y.

DR. G. B. SHEAR & SONS.

A SOUND MIND GOES VERY SLOWLY without a sound digestion, and nothing contributes more toward it than the use of ANTI-SMOKING PILLS. These pills are easily digested, manufactured only by

DR. G. B. SHEAR & SONS.

CHOICE TABLE WINES.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE COMPANY.

GEO. HAMILTON, MANAGER.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, and most approved kinds at lowest prices.

Brooks and Barclay Co., New York.

\$1 FULL Sizes—Painless extracting without pain or risk to teeth, also easiest testar repair or paste waiting. Early in attendance, 50¢ and 50¢ 3/4 price. 34th St. also 272 West 33rd St.

DR. MODEMANN.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage free in the United States. 1 Year \$3. 3 Months \$4.50. 6 Months \$2.25.

DAILY, with Sunday \$8.50 \$4.25 \$2.15

SUNDAY TRIBUNE..... 150.....

Read the Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter. For Postal Note the subscriber will please write on the Note "For the New York Tribune."

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 21.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices report two victories by General Gordon. —The French have destroyed police junks in the Min River. —A meeting was held in London favoring the Franchise bill.

Kemmerer, the Anarchist murderer, was hanged in Vienna. —Father Curci has written a pamphlet submitting to the Vatican.

DOMESTIC.—General Logan addressed a large gathering at Youngstown, Ohio. —Three steamers were burned at Cincinnati. —F. E. Hayes, the Republican nominee in the 7th Massachusetts Congressional District, died. —Miss Anna Jacobs of Hingham, near Boston, committed suicide. —Preparations are making for celebrating the Bicentennial of Worcester.

An interesting squabble over an estate is going on at Pittsville, Penn. —A Chicago pork-packer's daughter eloped with a butcher.

A woman of the Salvation Army at Albany is expected to die from a blow with a club.

Kansas Republicans expect a majority of 60,000.

Commissioner Dudley, of the Pension Office, tendered his resignation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The demonstration in honor of Mr. Blaine last night was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in New York. Mr. Blaine, Senator Hawley, Senator Hale and others spoke. —Elizabeth Rice, Miss Woodford, Duplex and Bourke Cockran won the Sheephead Bay races. —A woman was burned to death in a fire, thought to be started by her husband. —Assistant Pastor Halliday says the majority of Plymouth Church are in favor of Blaine. —Henry H. Hadley signed his testimony.

Gold value of the legal tender silver dollars (412½ grains) \$4.57 cents.

Stocks generally were dull; they were irregular with wide fluctuations and closed unsettled.

THE WEATHER.—THURSDAY Local observations indicate slightly cooler fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 58°; average, 65°.

It looks as if Gordon would resume himself.

There must be some foundation for the reports of his two victories, so that if the siege of Kharoum is not yet raised, it probably will be before Wolseley gets there.

All day yesterday the Republicans of New-York met with one another in honoring Mr. Blaine. He received numerous callers and in the evening great enthusiasm greeted him at the headquarters of the National Republican Committee.

Arson in the country, where a man leaves his empty house or barn to burn up without hurting any one but the insurance company, is bad enough, but in a crowded city such a crime is peculiarly aggravated. It is almost certain to cost human life, for it is generally attempted in crowded neighborhoods and often in crowded tenement houses. The burning of the house in Irvington-st., yesterday morning, has all the worst features of the city phase of this crime. The numerous occupants of the place escaped except one, but it is wonderful that they did so, for the whole house was saturated with kerosene and filled with shavings. If the crime is fastened on the man who has been arrested on suspicion (whose wife lost her life) nothing should be allowed to help him escape the extreme penalty of his crime. This frightful crime is only too frequent in New-York.

Mr. Smalley's third letter on Mr. Gladstone's visit to Scotland, printed on the third page of this issue, is a masterly description of the Prince Minister's great speech in the Corn Exchange in Edinburgh. In a former address Mr. Gladstone had discussed the Franchise bill with a conservatism that dis proved his enemies' assertions that at heart he is a revolutionist. What he said about the House of Lords would have pleased his auditors if it had been ten-fold as Radical. In this Corn Exchange speech Mr. Gladstone was defending the foreign policy of his Ministry. His defense left not a leg for the Tory critics to stand on. The orator, however, was hardly more remarkable as a man than his audience and the circumstances under which his speech was delivered. All these points our correspondent describes with telling strokes that call up a vivid picture of the scene.

AMERICAN CRITICISM OF FRANCE.

Some Paris journals are much offended by American press criticism of France-Gaines

and these journals appear to take the remarkable view that such strictures are incompatible with the maintenance of international friendship. The French people have indeed always been very sensitive in this direction, though they themselves have never hesitated to discuss the foibles of their neighbors with the utmost freedom. In the present case, however, they have no just cause of complaint. The friendly feeling of the American Nation for them has been too often proved for any doubt of its sincerity to exist in candid minds, but it does not follow that either Nation as individuals are bound to approve everything that their friends do. The American press has always criticized the wars of England upon weak and barbarous people, and when the French Republic manifests a desire to imitate that foreign policy, and to build up a Franco-English empire by methods even less equitable, because more deliberate and systematic, than those by which Great Britain acquired her Indian possessions, it becomes the part of true friendship to point out the indefensibility of this course. The American press in dealing with such topics censures them, not because they are English or French, but because they are iniquitous. The republican theory, which we may be allowed to assure is better understood in the United States than in France, involves respect for one's neighbors and recognition of their right to live according to their own preferences.

theorist, but the chance to test it is really the only consolation to be got from an earthquake epidemic. In the mean time the country is to be congratulated on the fact that thus far none of the earthquakes have done any serious harm beyond the shock they must have given to the sick and the delicate.

A COLLAPSE OF DEFAMATION.

If we could put out of this Presidential campaign everything except the personal character of the candidates, if we could forget all the public interests which depend upon a success of one party or the other, there would be abundant reason for confidence in the election of Mr. Blaine. The personal phases of the contest are yet to come. The Government timber lands are everywhere sparsely populated States those lands have been often and largely cut over by squatters. The erection of lumber mills upon public lands without any formalities has been common, and scores of enterprising people have made fortunes by quietly stealing public property in this way, clearing off section after section, and moving their mills around as the timber in their immediate neighborhood gave out. Efforts have been made in some of the Western States to put a stop to this wholesale timber stealing, but without much success. What the lumbermen do not take the shingle-makers sweep away, and these latter are the most mischievous and wasteful of vandals, destroying splendid sugar-pines for half a dozen bundles of shingles. All this destruction and waste occurs on Government lands, and Congress has never been able or willing to stop it. The truth is that the methods adopted in France, Germany, Norway and Sweden for the protection of forests are not applicable in the United States, where the Government is only the agent for the people. In the countries named most minute and elaborate forestry laws are in operation, such laws as would be impossible to enforce here; which would require an immense force of special police or foresters, and other machinery such as American Legislation, State or National, could be induced to create.

It is high time to have this matter settled. People ought to be taught that they must judge their public servants just as they would judge their own neighbors and friends in like case. Not one of us all, in private life, would believe a man who had been found guilty of deliberate and malignant concealment of the truth for the purpose of slander; not one, in private life, would condemn on such a person's testimony any gentleman whose life had been clear and stainless; not one, in private life, would assume that every scandal must be true, however improbable. But that is what some men do in judging Mr. Blaine, and it is that sort of judgment which goes far to make public life degrading and rotten. Until we can make the trade of the slanderer clearly the worst and the most unprofitable that anybody can engage in, until we can secure to public men the same degree of good character gives against a scandal in private life, the very word "reform" will be a stench in the nostrils.

PROTECTION HERE AND ABROAD.

The great meeting at the Academy of Music which Mr. Sullivan addressed, in one respect closely resembled the one at Cheltenham Hall, early in the campaign. The predominant idea of each was opposition to the British policy of free trade and to its advocates in this country. The Rev. Mr. Pepper and Judge Bremer pointed out with great clearness and power that it was by this some policy that Ireland had been impoverished. Mr. Sullivan presented in most effective form the magnificent results of the Republican policy of protection in this country. The appeal at both meetings was to the interests and patriotic feelings of American citizens, who desire to see this country saved from the distress which has visited Ireland, and pushed forward in that career of marvelous prosperity which the Republican policy has promoted.

It is not strange that this line of argument has great force. The intelligent voters of Ireland are prepared to listen with approbation, because they know how manufactures used to flourish in Ireland, how the British policy forced into agriculture a greater population than could be prosperous therein, and how suffering, emigration and starvation followed. The story, however, is different. The Rev. Mr. James pointed out with great clearness and power that it was by this same policy that Ireland had been impoverished, that the manufacturers were most active in destroying it, for its reproduction. There are many ways in which this might be done. As regards those forest growths which are commercially less valuable, though the importance of preserving them as screens for springs and rivers and filters for winter rains is great, their chief enemy is not the lumberman, but the hunter and camper. Every year hundreds of square miles of timber are burned off by fires set in this way, and there seems to be no way of checking the evil, since the kind of people who are responsible for these fires are deaf to remonstrance and indifferent to the results of their recklessness. How to deal with them is therefore at present an insoluble problem, and it is not worth while to spend time over it. What is wanted first is some means of guarding the valuable timber and the hill timber. Local measures are more likely to be practically successful than Congressional ones, if we may judge from the past, and it is of very little use to rely upon the theory that the Government can effect in this matter what it has never yet been able to do in regard to the protection of the public lands.

Yet this idea throws a strong light on Mr. James's own methods. It has been complained sometimes that there was a lack of interest in his novels. We may see that he regards himself as incident and apparently as no essential difference on this head between "Harry Lorrequer" and "Daniel Deronda." This is worth knowing, but it is still more interesting to find Mr. James observing as follows: "In the English novel (which I mean the American as well), more than in any other, there is a traditional difference between that which people know and that which they agree to admit that they know, that which they speak of, that which they feel to be a part of life and that which they allow to enter into literature." This is said concerning a remark of Mr. Besant that the novel should have a "conscious social purpose." To that view Mr. James demurs, and seems to think that the French theory of fiction is more artistic and broader than the English. As he subsequently enlarges, M. Zola, it may be thought that he regards the line taken by that writer as true to art. Certainly M. Zola endeavors not to hold back anything he knows, not to keep silent about anything he sees. But it is objected that he only knows and only sees the worst and nastiest aspect of everything. Civilized society has agreed that it is neither necessary nor for education that everything should be talked of with equal frankness. French fiction, as represented by M. Zola, seeks to force upon society the constant consideration of the topics which have been tabooed because they offend modesty, good morals and good taste. A canon of art which instructs M. Zola on aesthetic grounds is to say the least a strange one, and most readers of English will prefer what Mr. James calls "the diffluence of English and American literature."

But as viewed by the light of his own stories, the remarks of Mr. James cited above have another kind of suggestiveness. There is in his later novels much and far too much of an artificial psychology. The "traditional difference between that which people know and that which they agree to admit that they know, that which they speak of, that which they feel to be a part of life and that which they allow to enter into literature." This is said concerning a remark of Mr. Besant that the novel should have a "conscious social purpose."

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